

PROCESS FOR EX VIVO FORMATION OF MAMMALIAN BONE AND USES THEREOF**Publication number:** JP2003518379 (T)**Publication date:** 2003-06-10**Inventor(s):****Applicant(s):****Classification:**

- international: A61L27/00; C12N5/06; C12N5/08; C12N15/09; C12Q1/68; G01N21/78; G01N33/50; G01N33/53; G01N33/543; G01N33/573; A61K35/12; A61L27/00; C12N5/06; C12N5/08; C12N15/09; C12Q1/68; G01N21/77; G01N33/50; G01N33/53; G01N33/543; G01N33/573; A61K35/12; (IPC1-7): C12N5/06; A61L27/00; C12N15/09; C12Q1/68; G01N21/78; G01N33/50; G01N33/53; G01N33/543; G01N33/573

- European: G01N33/50D2F; C12N5/06B18; G01N33/50D2; G01N33/50D2E4; G01N33/50D2F14

Application number: JP20010548661T 20001227**Priority number(s):** US19990173350P 19991228; WO2000US35720 20001227**Also published as:**

WO0148148 (A1)
ES2304359 (T3)
EP1242577 (A1)
EP1242577 (B1)
CA2395957 (A1)

more >>

Abstract not available for JP 2003518379 (T)

Abstract of corresponding document: **WO 0148148 (A1)**

The present invention concerns methods for the ex vivo formation of mammalian bone and subsequent uses of the bone. A critical and distinguishing feature of the present invention are defined tissue culture conditions and factors resulting in the formation of bone cell spheroids. The invention also provides for methods of implanting into subjects the ex vivo formed bone. Also described are methods for genetically altering the bone cell spheroids to affect bone formation, identification of candidate modulators of bone formation, and identification of genes involved in bone formation.

Data supplied from the esp@cenet database — Worldwide